

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6988 號八十八百九十八第

日二十二月九月二十日

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1886.

二拜禮

號九月十英港香

PRICE \$1 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
October 18, FLOWERS, German steamer, 1,093, C. Sorenson, Saigon 11th October, General-SIEMENS & Co.
October 18, ATHOLL, British str., W. Coulter, Singapore 9th October, General-BUN Hin & Co.
October 18, AMPHITRITE, Austrian steamer, 2,486, B. Golich, Trieste and Singapore 12th October, General-AUSTRIAN HUNG. LLOYD.
October 18, SALTELL, French steamer, 323, M. Lavede, Haiphong 15th October, General-A. R. MARTE.
October 18, ARAUATON APOA, British steamer, 1,392, A. B. Macarish, Calcutta (Sandwich) 3rd October, Penang 9th, Singapore 12th, Opium and General-D. SASSOON, SONS & Co.
CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 15TH OCTOBER.
McBeth, British steamer for Singapore.
Gizelton, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Mongkul, British steamer, for Swatow.
Gurkha, British schooner, for Singapore.
Beaver, British steamer, for Yokohama.
Fried. Krupp, German steamer, for Shanghai.
Arauaton, British steamer, for Shanghai.
China, German steamer, for Foochow.

DEPARTURES.
October 18, LUDWIG, German str., for Haiphong.
October 18, GREYHOUND, British steamer, for Haiphong.
October 18, PALAMED, British steamer, for Singapore.
October 18, FLINTSHIRE, British steamer, for Singapore.
October 18, FREDE, Danish str., for Haiphong.
October 18, NAUTILUS, Aus. g.b., for Singapore.
October 18, GLASSLAND, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
October 18, VORTIGERN, Brit. str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Proteo, str., from Saigon—32 Chinese.
Per ARAUATON, str., from Liverpool &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. O. Sheas, Messrs. Richardson and Wallace, and 173 Chinese, from Singapore.
Per Atholl, str., from Singapore—8 Chinese.
Per Arauaton Apoa, str., from Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore—Mr. F. Leach and 273 Chinese.
Per Saltee, str., from Haiphong—28 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
Per Mongkul, str., for Bangkok—Mr. Reina.
Per McBeth, str., for Singapore—328 Chinese.
Per Arauaton, str., for Shanghai—3 Euro.
Per Anday, str., from Hongkong—for Singapore—Dr. E. H. M. Sull and Mr. W. Badd. For Marquises—Mr. and Mrs. W. Richard, Colonel Crawford, E.A.—From Shanghai—for Saigon—Lieut. Hon. de Lapayrade, Mr. Munthe, Mr. Wahl, Mrs. Ferrie, Mrs. Truchet, Mrs. Luis, Mrs. Porters, and 16 sailors, and 1 American.
For Calcutta—Mr. W. S. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Frazer, 3 children, Mr. Lee, Yik Kang, Mr. H. J. Taylor, and Mrs. Frazer's aman.

REPORTS.
The German steamer Proteo, from Saigon, reports had S.W. wind varying to S. and E. with N.W. strong breeze and high seas.
The British steamer Arauaton Apoa, from Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore, reports Chin Sea light southerly wind and high weather to lat. 10 N. Between 14 N. and 17 N. on 16th instant, experienced hard cyclonic gale, wind N.N.E. to E.S.E., high seas; from 17 N. to port moderate N.E. monsoon; from 17 N. to monsoon with a heavy swell and occasional squalls.

FOR SALE.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.
The Finest FLOUR in the Market is STAAR & CO.'s well known, best roller made "DRAGON EXTRA".
STRENGTH AND COLOUR UNPARSED BY IT.

FOR SALE.

GEO. GOULET & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE "EXTRA DRY."
\$19 per Case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$20 per Case of 2 dozen pints.
PUSTAU & CO., Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1886.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, "MONOPOLE."
—HEIDSIECK & CO.—
MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).
Do. RED FOIL "SEC" (dry).
Do. GOLD FOIL "DRY" (extra dry).

FOR SALE.

CARLOWITZ & CO., Sole Agents for HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS. For Hongkong, China, and the East. Hongkong, 1st October, 1886.

FOR SALE.

S. PAULI PILSENER BEER. Case of 48 quarts at \$12.00.
Case of 96 pints at \$13.00.
RUSSELL & CO. Hongkong, 21st September, 1886.

FOR SALE.

CHARLES E. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880, WHITE SEAL. \$21 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$22 per case of 2 dozen pints.
PAUL DUCREY & CO., CLARET, CHATEAU LAROZE. \$25 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$26 per case of 2 dozen quarts.
CLARET, CHATEAU LAROZE. \$33 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$34 per case of 2 dozen pints.
PONTE CANNET. \$35 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$36 per case of 2 dozen pints.
PALMER MARGAUX. \$37.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$38.50 per case of 2 dozen pints.
LORMONT. \$39 per case of 1 dozen quarts.
JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY. \$39 per case of 1 dozen bottles.
Also CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S WINES AND SPIRITS. SIEMENS & CO. Hongkong, 1st January, 1886.

NOTICE OF FIRM.

J. B. WHITE & BROS. Sole Agents for CHINA, HOLLIDAY WISE & CO. Hongkong, 11th April, 1886.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR

NEW STOCK OF FENDER,

FIRE IRONS, ASH PANS,

MARBLE MANTLES, AND FIRE GRATES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. Hongkong, 20th September, 1886.

W. BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED

Myrtle Grove Tobacco.
Three Castles Tobacco.
Golden Cloud Tobacco.

Swiss Caporal Cigarettes.

A large quantity of Musical Instruments, including—

Flutes, Accordions, Flutinas, Musical Photo Albums, Violins, Concertinas, Musical Boxes.

Gilt Edge Square Playing Cards.

Men's Patent Dancing Pumps.

Men's Calf and Kid Shoes and Boots.

The Rosaline Tambour Shoes.

Ladies' French Walking Shoes.

A large quantity of New Light Literature.

New Pocket Knives.

Hollow Ground Razors and Patent Strops.

Tape Measures.

W. BREWER, Queen's Road, UNITED HONGKONG HOTEL.

J. M. RIBBLE & CO. Marine House, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST CLASS FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.

Every description of Foreign & latest Designs.

ARTISTIC DEAPSEES AND LAMBDSEES.

DRAWING ROOM, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES.

COMPLETE BEDROOM SUITES WITH ELEGANT DESIGN OF DRESSING CASES.

BEDDING AND BEDSTEADS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF LATEST STYLE OF TAVERNS, VELVETS, SILK FURNITURE, PLUSHES IN ALL COLOURS, PLAIN AND EMBOSSED.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager, Hongkong, 5th May, 1886.

GILT MOLDINGS, PICTURE FRAMES AND COINCES; also made with SILK PLUSHES.

THE UPHOLSTERING is entirely done by MR. MAINEBURN.

ALL kinds of RAPERS done at Moderate Prices. Hongkong, 7th September, 1886.

A FONG, PHOTOGRAFHE R STUDIO, ICE HOUSE LANE, BEHIND NEW ORIENTAL BANK, Hongkong.

HAN A LARGER CHOICE, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION OF VIEWS, than any other in the Empire, the Copies of which are only to be found at this Studio or Messrs. KIRK & WILSON'S STORE.

IVORY MINIATURES of Superior Excellence and High Finish, painted under careful Supervision.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and PORTRAITS, having the greatest degree of permanence taken at very moderate prices.

STUDIO, 58, Queen's Road, Corner of Pottinger Street.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and PORTRAITS of different sizes taken daily.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, of Hongkong, and Ports.

ARE THE NEWEST AND BEST published, have the greatest degree of permanency and are moderate in price.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HEEBEET, Manager, Hongkong Branch, Hongkong, 31st May, 1886.

SPECIAL EXCELLENCE IN IVORY MINIATURES, Enlargements, and reproductions.

STUDIO, 1, DUDDELL STREET.

PUNLUN, PHOTOGRAPHER R. PUNLUN, PHOTOGRAPHER R. I. DESS, to inform the Patrons and the Public that he has now completed his appliances for Photography and enlarged his premises for the greater comfort of his Customers, he hopes to receive a continuance of the liberal support previously given.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS, and PORTRAITS having the greatest degree of permanence taken at very moderate prices.

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INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

OUR NEW SEASON'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS. ARE NOW READY.

FLOWERS PARCEL OF 50 packets, price \$10.00; FLOWER PARCEL OF 20 packets, price \$5.00; VEGETABLE PARCEL OF 48 packets, price \$7.50.

SPECIAL FLORISTS' SEEDS.

Comprising—

PANSIES, PETUNIAS, PHLOX, VERENIAS, CLOVE PINES, PARTRIDGES, FORGET-ME-NOT, and HOLLYHOCKS.

in packets of six named varieties, \$1.00 each.

other Seeds as per Catalogue.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1886.

BIRTH.

On the 15th October, at Hampstead, the Wife of Dr. W. HARTMAN, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Cathedral of Shanghai, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Hodder, and the Rev. Mr. Horner, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Turner, Esq., Barrister, London, and Widow of the Rev. Andrew Ericsson, Esq., and Mr. and Mrs. G. Hodges, William J. Lawrence, to Agnes J. Brown, both of the China Island Mission.

At Tsin-ku, Shensi, on the 20th September, by the Rev. Mr. Chas. Williams Kyr. MARGUERITE STEPHENSON, both of the China Island Mission.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 10TH, 1886.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the outcome of the representations made by the Hongkong Government to the Chinese Authorities, of the recent abduction of a Chinaman from British waters will be to put a final stop to such peculiarly Chinese tactics. The attempt to forcibly arrest and carry away the pirate CHANG CHU failed ignominiously, and it was understood instructions had been given by the Chinese Government to the officials concerned not to repeat such practices. Yet the case of the man Fung Arung differs from that of CHANG CHU only in its details. He is, it is alleged, a leading spirit in the Triad Society, and is "wanted" by the Chinese Authorities. Whether they offered the \$500 reward for his capture with a knowledge that he was in this Colony and in the hope and belief that it would act as an inducement to some bold and covetous spirits to kidnap him from hence we cannot positively aver. It would at all events—by the mere presence of the disguised soldiers in the launch—appear tolerably clear that some official instigated the scheme. That it was directed or inspired by the Viceroy CHANG CHU-CHUNG we do not believe, as we credit His Excellency with more astuteness than to sanction an act so eminently calculated to prejudice the rendition of CHANG CHU, the other man now in Gaol awaiting the resumption of the Magisterial inquiry into the charges of piracy and murder made against him. The probability is that the project for the kidnapping of the man Fung Arung was incubated in the brains of the officials at Kowloon City, spurs to activity by the hope of the promised reward. It is stated that the kidnapped man was a person of whom a positive gain to the Colony, and that there is consequently small reason to bewail his abduction. This may be perfectly true, and it may also be that the action has not had the countenance of the Canton Authorities, but none can tell the less it is incumbent both upon the Colonial Government and upon Her Majesty's Minister in China to protest against so flagrant a violation of the sovereign rights of the Colony, and to demand the restoration of the kidnapped individual. We do not want the man, and we might, possibly, did we know his history, be quite prepared to associate his rendition to China after trial, could any revolting offence be proved against him, but such acts as the forcible removal of persons from British jurisdiction is an outrage that cannot be tolerated for a moment. Until Fung Arung is produced, together with a proper expression of regret for the incident, and its authors are punished, the rendition of any further criminals by the Hongkong Government to China will of course be out of the question. We fully concurred in the rendition of CHANG CHU. It is the duty of any civilised state to aid another friendly power in the pursuit of criminals who have made themselves a scourge to their fellow countrymen; and we may frequently be under the necessity of asking the Kwangtung Authorities to assist us in bringing fugitive offenders to justice. But when Chinese officials, not content to await the course of law, proceed, by arms, to carry off persons from under the very shadow of the Police flag at Tsim-Tsui point, it becomes our duty to insist upon respect being paid to that sign of protection, and Chinese mandarins taught that it must not be slighted or denied.

Another thorny question occurs in connection with this illegal seizure. We refer to the part the master of the ferry boat played in the matter. Did he or did the owners know, at the time the launch started, that the abduction of the man was intended? Why did the master not put into Hung Hom as usual? Why did he aid and abet by stopping the launch, to pick up Arung from the boat? He will probably plead that he acted under fear of the soldiers on board, and simply obeyed their orders. But how far would such a plea hold good? Were the soldiers armed? If not, were they in a position to dictate to the crew and the rest of the passengers? Naturally self-interest would prompt the ferry-boat owners to oblige the Kowloon officials, as the latter might if they chose place obstacles in the way of the launch calling at Kowloon city. Whatever the reasons and whatever the circumstances, we think that some inquiry should be instituted by the Hongkong Government into the conduct of the master of the ferry boat in order that the facts, as far as possible, may be elicited, and what measure of blame, if any, is attributable to him. We are not disposed to judge him harshly, for we believe that he acted under fear, but it is always well that a proper watch over him.

on such occasions—where there may seem to be a conflict between British and Chinese authority—the absolute sovereignty of this Government over the waters of the Colony should be made signally apparent, by severe inquiry into all attempts to violate it, however and by whomsoever made.

The Austrian gunboat "Nouitha," Captain Spatler, left home yesterday for Singapore, en route for home.

The total numbers of visitors to the City Hall Museum during last week were—Europeans, 215; Chinese, 2,645.

The Criminal Sessions for October were formally opened yesterday morning and adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Macken, who has been sick for the last three weeks, was unable to resume his seat on the bench at the Magistracy yesterday.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Siemens & Co.) that the D.D.R. steamer "Niobe" from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon.

We have it that it has been arranged to send a Cricket team to Foochow this season, and it is most probable that the next local match here will be between that team and a home eleven.

Among the passengers to depart to-day by the French mail steamer "Anduze" we notice the name of Colonel Crawford, R.A., who is bound for Macao. Colonel Crawford has completed his term of service on this station. He has been Commandant of the Hongkong Volunteers until recently, and is now bound for Macao. He has given excellent results this year. The quantity of silk produced has increased largely, and as yet there have been no indications of a fall in its price abroad. Moreover, owing to the constant appreciation of gold, the silver price of silk shows a recent rise, of from 20 to 30 per cent. The consequence is that the people of the district producing districts, Kowloon, and so forth, have greatly increased the range of the depression caused elsewhere by cholera. Arguing from all this, the "Nichi Nihon" infers that the coming winter will witness a marked revival of trade. It is true that the increasing difference between gold and silver enhances the price of imported goods and thus checks demand. But against this has to set the increased purchasing power of the farmer, which is itself a result of the increased production of silk, and which was brought to receive the value of certain opium consigned to the defendant for sale at Hongkong. The position in the first case set out that the plaintiffs were trading in Hongkong as of Fing-Tat and Co., and the defendant, John Juster, lately carried on business at Holkow as a merchant-commission agent under the style of the "Teen Tak Hong." Up to June, 1885, the plaintiffs sent to the defendant as their agent quantities of opium for sale, with the exception of \$347 due on the 20th of the consignment. On the 10th July, 1885, one chest of Barrears and one chest Patna were consigned to him on the steamship "Greyhound," and the defendant duly received and accepted the same, but had never rendered an account or paid the plaintiffs the proceeds of the sale. The plaintiffs therefore pray that defendant might be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of \$347 and to give an account of the two chests of opium consigned to him on the 10th July.

The Chinese correspondent of an Indian contemporary, writing on September 3rd, says—

"For some time past we have been receiving disquieting rumours of the activity of the Chinese in the Kao-chin frontier, who appear unwilling to acquiesce in the recent arrangement settled between the respective Governments. In all probability the Viceroy and subordinates of Yunnan know nothing of the arrangement, but the Chinese are now fully aware of it, and are preparing for an appropriation of 20 or 30 per cent in the price of foreign goods. Further, the rapid development of a taste for Western dress and modes of life will operate in favour of the import trade—Japan Mail."

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The fifteen subscription griffins, which, as reported in yesterday's issue, arrived in the Indo-China steamer "Footman" from Shanghai, were drawn—for yesterday—at the Horse Repository, resulting as follows—Messrs. G. S. Conon, J. D. Humphreys (2), M. Grote, Dr. D. McCullagh, R. Fraser-McDowall, Dr. D. McCallum, J. H. Smith, J. T. Grant, F. D. Wood, Dr. B. Irving, and Captain Colmanus after

Compton, at all events, that as if they did

not like him, he was bound for Macao.

At Tsin-ku, Shensi, on the 20th September, by the Rev. Mr. Chas. Williams Kyr. MARGUERITE STEPHENSON, both of the China Island Mission.

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varied from 65 laks to a little over 8 laks, but a portion being refunded from the Eastern Company, the actual amount being from 44 laks to 54 laks annually. Also that most of the charges or account of telegrams come back to Government as telegram receipts should be deducted from the gross expenditure.

SIMLA, 24th September.

A proclamation by the Governor-General, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him, by the Statutes 17 and 18 Victoria, states that His Excellency the Governor-General, with the advice and concurrence of the Secretary of State, and has placed Upper Burma under the Administration of the Chief Commissioner of Lower Burma, who shall henceforth be styled Chief Commissioner of Burma.

RANGOON, 24th September.

The Engineering Staff of the Rangoon Ningyan Railway Survey, employed in the earthmoving and other types of work, and estimates, have been sent to leave for Upper Burma on the 10th proxime, so apparently the work is to be commenced at once.

Mr. Robert Gordon, Executive Engineer, goes to the rubies next week with Mr. Steer, junior, whose Syndicate is supposed to have got a lease of the mines.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 18th October.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamship *Emilia*, sailed on the 17th October.—For London—16,946 lbs. copper, 77,123 lbs. scented camphor, and 45,956 lbs. scented orange peels. For Hamburg—40,500 lbs. copper.

Opium.

Quotations are—
New Malwa \$320 per picul, slice, of 3
Old Malwa \$40 per picul, slice, of 3
Older Malwa \$350 per picul, slice, of 3
Pekin (New) \$320 to \$380 per picul.
Pekin (Navy) \$64
Benzoin (Navy) \$64

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.
Telegraphic Transfer 3/24
Bank Bills, on demand 3/24
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight 3/24
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/24
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/24
Documentary Bills at 4 months' sight 3/24

ON PARIS.
Bank Bills, on demand 4/05
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/14

ON NEW YORK.
Bank Bills, on demand 78
Credits, 60 days' sight 79

ON BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer 22/1
Bank, on demand 22/2
ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 22/3
Bank, on demand 22/2
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, at sight 71
Private, 30 days' sight 72

SHARES.

Quotations are—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—163 per cent. premium
United Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—
\$300 per share, ex div., sellers
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—
\$21 per share.

North China Insurance—The 300 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—The 115 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$180 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—The 148 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$37 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—
\$423 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—
\$88 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—115 per cent. prem.
Hongkong, Canton, and Amoy Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$78 per cent., prem., also
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—
per share, sellers.

China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited—
—30 per cent. discount, nominal.
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—\$45 per share, ex div.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$130 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$185 per share.
China Sure Refining Company, Limited—\$101 per share.

Luxon Sure Refining Company, Limited—\$55 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$40 per share, sales.

Hongkong and China Biscuit Company, Limited—
—30 per cent. discount, nominal.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—
\$10 per share.

Punjore and Sungai Dua Samaritan Mining Company, Limited—\$24 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—The 16 per share.

Hongkong Hope Manufacturing Company, Limited—
—30 per cent. discount, nominal.

Hongkong and Macao Glass Manufacturing Co., Limited—
—30 per cent. discount.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—6 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Government 1885 Dollar Loan—
—3 per cent. premium.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Fawcett & Co.'s BUREAU.)

October 18th.

Bromstone—9 A.M. 60.00

Bromstone—1 P.M. 60.00

Bromstone—8 P.M. 60.00

Bromstone—10 P.M. 60.00

Bromstone—11 P.M. 60.00

Bromstone—12 M. 60.00

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the Municipal Hall with a procession and bonfire, the crackers and bombs being fired to it, and the men with the Town Band struck up the Marches, while the Town Hall at the conclusion of the exercises, the Chinese presented the ladies with bouquets.

Says the *N. C. Daily News*:—“We hear that it is believed in Tientsin that Mr. Donny has succeeded in making arrangements that will render his position in Seoul more satisfactory to him and his adherents. Li Hung-chang found himself obliged to give way somewhat, and to avoid complications, and has endeavored to get Hayashi-Matsuoka to resume his former position in Korea, but this offer was refused. It would have been accepted had the control of the Korean Customs been coupled with the post of adviser to the King of Korea; but, unfortunately, as most people will think, the Korean Customs is not Li Hung-chang's to give away. We can only hope that Mr. Donny has succeeded in his efforts to get Hayashi-Matsuoka to give way, and it will require great tact and firmness on his part to fill a post that to the public heathiness, in his own interests. Possibly affairs at Seoul may run more smoothly with a less rash and offhanded Chinese Resident than Mr. Yuen, but the position and weakness of the Korean Government will always make the Court and country liable to be the scene of intrigues on the part of the Chinese. The Chinese have been going on in Seoul, and the manner of the country is different. This temporal power is not to be trifled with, and the terrors of the Chinese are to be cast on a harbour or the coast, no one can be surprised to hear that the United States are said to be paying more attention to affairs in Korea and that it is probable they would have something serious to say against the establishment of a European Power of a large place of interest. Probably the Korean would be their protection formally or informally by the United States, a power that has no ambitions to serve on land, and that would act in the interests of peace and fair play to the country.”

The *Daily News* says:—“Three fires occurred in and around the Settlements the 12th inst. at the same hour. One was in Broadway at a factory, and in this case the damage was not serious. No. 6 Company A. B. C. was sent to the locality, but the services were not required. The second fire was in an alley-way off Shantung Road. It broke out an hour after noon, and before foreign assistance arrived several houses were in flames. Firemen belonging to all the companies were soon on the spot with their reels and engines, and, as an additional water was obtainable from the hydrants, the fire was soon put out, the burning houses from the outside, and, after putting the fire into subjection, they marched home, having had bad terms with their big comrades, are generally ready to intercept their proceedings, especially when he haters any symptoms of ill temper. But it is the preachers' turn, the tamer's only resource—a steader one is to be had by leading stick which will not be trampled and untrampled in the street, through the bars of the cage. With this he knows ability to fell any of the tigers, but the blow would have to be delivered with unimpeded force and the precision of musketeer fire. If the tiger should happen to strike home first with its claws, however lightly in respect of its full capabilities, would the felling process be likely to come off successfully? We doubt it, but, having observed the decidedly unfeeling and unmerciful way in which these twenty houses had been wholly or partially destroyed, a pretty strong brace resisting the spread of the flames. The third fire was by far the most serious. This occurred in Tung-ku-kao, about midway between the French police station and the Cathedral. It originated in a large Korean oil shop, the contents of which were entirely giving off alarm. The flames spread rapidly, and, aided by three o'clock nearly a hundred and fifty houses were destroyed, despite the valiant efforts of the fire brigade which has been formed amongst the Roman Catholic converts connected with the Tung-ku-kao Cathedral, and of the City Fire Brigade. By a clock, however, the fire was partially extinguished. Some of the houses were of wood, and the fire did not get the best in the suburb of the City and the damage has been pretty considerable. On the outskirts of the fire a cat was seen lying on a wall, surrounded by smoke and stupefied with terror—though how it came into this dangerous position without getting actually burnt was a complete mystery. It seemed impossible that poor puss should escape with her life, but human foreigner attached a nail to the lion's back, hastened the unfortunate animal, and dragged it into safety, and pass ran away apparently little worse for his perilous adventure his saviour receiving the plaudits of an admiring crowd. The shop where the fire commenced contained barrels for some time after the rest of the houses had been extinguished, considerable quantities of kerosene oil being stored there, from which dense volumes of black smoke continued to pour for some hours.”

PEKING. A correspondent informs the *Daily News* that the Chinese will carry Sir John Walsham to Chancery. Sir John goes over to present his letters to the King of Korea.

There will (says the *Daily News*) be a partial eclipse of the moon on the fifteenth day of the first moon next year, the auspicious day which has been selected by the young Emperor K'wang Siu. The date of the eclipse is 1877. This is the Emperor's partial relinquishment of authority, which is probably the reason why it has been selected.

In the *Peking Gazette* is published a Memorial from the Viceroy of Yenan and Kweichow and the Governor of Yenan, asking His Majesty's sanction to certain concessions to the shareholders in the Yenan Copper-Mining Company. A previous Memorial application was made for permission for this company to deposit for their use 1,000,000 taels of copper and above the full quota set out. The question having been referred to the Board, they wrote to the Memorialists to ask whether by the “full quota” was meant the regulation quantity of 6,000,000 catties odd. The question having been referred to the Financial Commission, that office states that during and after the reduction there was no output of copper at all, but, in a year or two, the transmission of copper-works commenced, and it is now exceeded 360,000 catties in spite of the most energetic efforts, and the constant change of the officers and gentry employed in the work.

Further information says the *Peking Gazette*, has been received regarding the loss of the *Takao*, which沉没ed near Tokhiam in Akitia on the 23rd September. The vessel left Macao on the 1st October, and taking passage for Macao, where she had encountered a heavy gale. It was then deemed necessary to cut the engine at the highest possible speed, which was done, but the bilges could not bear the pressure and burst, causing the steamer to founder at once. There is supposed to have been only one survivor, a man named Matsu-ya, who saved himself by swimming to the fact of a number of spectators having gathered to witness the sight. In view of obtaining a prompt and merciful discharge, the crew were allowed to remain on board, and were given a sum of 150 yen. It was then deemed necessary to cut the engine at the highest possible speed, which was done, but the bilges could not bear the pressure and burst, causing the steamer to founder at once. 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